

## HALE DENIES HAVING BEEN IN TEUTON PAY

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PROFESSORS INDIGNANT

Shepard and Trent of Columbia Loyal to Country; McClellan in Army.

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Dr. Hale characterized as a "weird" yarn the story that he had been sent by the German Government to induce the country to stay out of the war. The basis for this story, according to Mr. Bielaski's testimony, was a statement made by a prisoner in the Atlanta penitentiary named Wunnenberg, who was convicted with others of sending spies to England. His tale, according to Dr. Hale, is not only totally false but "especially ridiculous."

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"It is inconceivable," he said, "that Mr. Bielaski should have testified that my wife was German. Mr. Bielaski has set at our table, eating our bread, drinking our wine and playing with our children, and knows full well that we are all native Americans. Of course he was misquoted."

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"To all civil and military authorities: 'Dr. William Bayard Hale of New York, bearer of this letter, goes to Berlin solely to act as correspondent for the New York American and the New York American and Mr. Hearst's daily newspapers in Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Atlanta. Dr. Hale's ample training as editor and European correspondent, his experience as President Wilson's special agent in Mexico and upon other official errands, his high character, integrity and ability, will commend him to you, and we shall be grateful for any facilities granted to him in the discharge of his very important errand, which is solely that of a neutral correspondent.'"

"NEW YORK AMERICAN."

Hale's departure for Berlin.

"Mr. Hale's employment began May 27, 1916, the day before his departure for Berlin, when he was paid five weeks salary in advance, \$1,000, with a draft for 5,000 marks and \$200 in gold for travelling incidental expenses to Berlin."

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and writing speak as clearly as possible of his pro-allied attitude.

He says he was approached by Otto J. Merkel of New York and offered \$1000 to pass as critic upon some review of one of von Mach's books bearing on German propaganda. The offer he turned down. The book later was suppressed.

Prof. Hart also says Merkel asked him to affiliate with an organization of graduates of German universities, but suspecting the motives of the offer he never liked the late Prof. Munsterberg and was in von Mach's house only once and then did not even sit down.

**BARTHOLOMEW DENIES CHARGE.**

Declares He Never Had Any Dealings With a German.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—Richard Bartholomew, former Congressman from the Tenth district, commenting to-night on the inclusion of his name in a list of pro-Germans, said he had as much right to be a pro-German before the war as others had to be pro-English.

He said he never had any dealings with a German in his life and did not understand why his name should be on the list.

Charles Nagel, another St. Louisan mentioned in the list, was not in the city to-night. He was Secretary of the Interior in the Taft Administration.

**INFAMOUS LIE, SAYS McLEAN.**

Head of Washington "Post" Comments on Von Bernstorff Letter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Edward R. McLean, editor-president of the Washington Post, issued the following statement to-night:

"Mr. Bielaski, in his testimony before the Senate committee, quotes a despatch from former Ambassador von Bernstorff, in which the statement is made that my father, the late John R. McLean, offered to sell or rent the Washington Post to the German Government. That is another of von Bernstorff's infamous lies. The Post was never offered to him for sale or hire."

**Prof. Burgess Loyal, He Says.**

Newport, R. I., Dec. 6.—Prof. John W. Burgess of Columbia University, who name appears in the pro-German list given out in Washington, said to-night that before this country entered the war he had endeavored to assist in maintaining its neutrality by presenting a German point of view.

"Since that time," he said, "I have attended strictly to his duties as an American citizen."

**Dr. Jordan Makes Denial.**

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Dec. 6.—"Any statement by German agents or any one else that I was actively or passively pro-German during the war or at any other time is an unqualified falsehood," Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Stanford University, said to-day.

He was surprised at the appearance of his name in Fuhrer's propaganda list.

**PLOT REVEALED TO INVOLVE JAPANESE**

Continued from First Page.

description of the newspaper fitted only THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN. Mr. Bielaski assured THE SUN correspondent, however, that in the negotiations for the purchase of the newspaper, did not disclose for whom he was trying to secure control of a metropolitan newspaper.

**Letter to Mr. Albert.**

Mr. Untermyer's letter, dated from the houseboat Osiris, then at Miami, Fla., February 19, 1916, and introduced in the records, was as follows:

Dr. H. A. Albert, care of Hamburg American Line, 45 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Mr. Albert: I have received word that our opportunity has now arrived to acquire that morning and evening paper about which we have been talking and that it can be had for a price slightly under \$200,000 for four-fifths of the capital stock, which includes valuable real estate on Park row, but that action must be taken immediately.

Under proper conditions my friends would be willing to take a one-fourth interest, provided some arrangement could be made giving them the option to acquire the majority interest at a future date, say after the lapse of one or two years after the close of the war, which would afford every opportunity that could be possibly wanted. I understand about even, that is, that it is neither losing nor making money. But my friends are satisfied that it can be made a substantial earner and I am disposed to agree with them.

**"National Courier" Affair.**

I shall be glad to hear from you as to whether you are now in position to take up this subject seriously and bring it to a conclusion, as I believe the terms are advantageous. I expect to leave here on the 28th, spending the forenoon of March 1 in Washington and reaching New York that night. I shall probably have to leave about March 8 or 10 for South America as a member of the International High Commission, of which Secretary McAdoo is chairman. Sincerely yours,

**Mr. Bielaski testified that the following was transmitted by Bernstorff to the Foreign Office at Berlin under date of October 27, 1916:**

In the official accounts for the first and second quarters of 1916 will be found entries of payments to Mr. Theodore E. Lowe. As to this I have to report that this gentleman is of German origin and married to a German lady. He offered his services, as he founded a weekly paper, the National Courier. This offer came at the time when we were deploring the death of John R. McLean. This latter had given his newspaper an entirely anti-English character, so that his death left a great gap which the National Courier can unfortunately, never hope to fill.

The Washington Post has been since fairly neutral, but may be entirely lost to us if it cannot, as it is very desirable, be put into the hands of Mr. Hearst.

The plan of Edward Lyell Fox, suggested to Capt. von Papen in May, 1915, was to abandon the stupid efforts at propaganda which were under way. Examination of the files of the Hearst newspapers, Fox wrote Capt. von Papen, would disclose hatred of Japan. Mr. Hearst, he wrote, would lead in any attack on Japan, and all of the other newspapers "except those controlled by the Morgan financial group," would have to follow.

Fox pointed out that Hearst is a native of California. He urged that instead of approaching Mr. Hearst directly he be "kept in the dark," but that events be made to transpire which would give him reason to attack Japan. Fox said the use of play-wrights, hired to write plays with an anti-Japanese theme, and the utilization of story writers to give the same twist to their productions, and the utilization of Hiram N. Green, then editor of the Associated Sunday Magazine, as a Sunday magazine sold to newspapers in the smaller cities, for placing these productions, literary and theatrical, would create the desired effect. He specifically warned von Papen against trying to approach the owners of the Sunday publications, Norman E. Mack and Paul Block.

**Would Use the Movies.**

Moving picture scenarios as a supplement to the other means of inducing anti-Japanese feeling would be useful, too, Fox wrote. He quoted prices on most of the things Mr. Green could do for them, according to Mr. Bielaski.

According to the Department of Justice, Fox said: "The things which aided Thaw to escape would do anything for \$1,000, and a riot in child's play for them." They could be hired, the Fox document stated, to stir up rioting in San Francisco against the Japanese. He even advocated the pretended outbreak of a riot against the Japanese to start feeling against them.

"William J. Burns must be considered, too," the Fox letter continued. It said that Burns had sent a lot of crooks to jail in California, but that he did not use evidence against the crooks. He suggested that they use this evidence, the letter suggested, in securing the aid or connivance of the police in the rioting and uproar calculated to arouse the country.

**Writes Play in Month.**

Mr. Green, Fox said, could turn out an anti-Japanese play in a month and at the same time prepare the motion picture plays. Green, Fox wrote, was a "rapid worker."

The efforts of the German Government to arouse interest in German "war, industrial and kultur films" was portrayed to the committee through the documents in the hands of the Department of Justice. It was shown by one document that Samuel Untermyer had conferred with the German agent, Fuhrer, on what he termed press matter. The system worked out for using Jewish hatred of Russia and trying to turn it into admiration for Germany was recited also.

The part played by Gaston B. Means in German propaganda was given by Mr. Bielaski. Means posed in New York as a wealthy Canadian, and sought the services of two German agents, presumably to take supplies out to British vessels at sea. Then he told these captains that he was not that wealthy Canadian himself, but his agent, and that he had to convince this mythical Canadian that he could secure tugboats which would undertake to supply British vessels. He suggested that the best proof would be statements from them that they had already accomplished this. He found but one captain ready to swear to this false statement.

**Means to Get \$10,000.**

Through the attitude of the others the Department of Justice was able to uncover the whole scheme which was to use the false statement of the tugboat captain to make the basis of a German protest to the State Department against British violations of international laws.

Means was found to have received \$10,000 from the German Government for presumably investigating whether parts of submarines were being shipped to England from a point in Massachusetts. In addition to Means and Fox, Mr. Bielaski said, Edward Emerson, later found to be a native of Germany, and James J. Archibald, were "indirectly employed" by the Berlin Government.

In the morning session the first sensation was sprung by Mr. Bielaski when he gave the committee a document containing the names of thirty-one Americans, most of them well known, who had been described as leading men of influence of pro-German tendencies in the United States prior to the war. The list was secured in the investigations into German propaganda here and is headed "Important List of Names."

Names included on the list are Prof. William B. Shepard, Columbia University; Prof. Hiram Munsterberg, Harvard University; Prof. William B. Sloan, Columbia University; Dr. Edmund von Mach, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Auth von Briesen, New York; Prof. John W. Burgess, Newport, R. I.; Prof. Eugene Smith, Columbia University; Prof. H. C. Sanborn, Vanderbilt University; Prof. J. G. McDonald, University of Indiana; Prof. Ferdinand Scheull, University of Chicago; E. C. Richardson, Princeton University; Prof. Kuno Francke, Harvard University; Prof. George B. McClellan, Princeton University; Prof. A. B. Jastrow, Jr., University of Wisconsin; Dr. Walter S. McNell, Richmond; Dr. David Starr Jordan, Palo Alto, Cal.; Peter S. Grosscup, United States Federal Judge, Highland Park, Ill.; Richard Bartholomew, St. Louis; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Harvard University; Dr. C. J. Hexamer, Philadelphia; Charles Nagel, St. Louis; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York Evening Post; William Randolph Hearst, New York American; Bernard Ridder, New York Staats-Zeitung; Edward A. Rumely, New York Evening Mail; Frederick A. Schrader, 1493 Broadway, New York; Frank Harris, 3 Washington Square, New York; Robert Ford, Freeman's Journal, New York; the Rev. Father

## INDICTS 2 ALLEGED SPIES FOR TREASON

Grand Jury Accuses Hermann Wessels and Albert P. Fricke.

SAYS FOES USED CABLES

Reveals Methods of Germans — Sensational Disclosures Forecast.

Passengers who sailed eastward on the last voyage of the Imperator of the Hamburg-American Line in the untroubled early summer of 1914 may remember the second officer who in the softly hesitating voice of one whose command of English is uncertain gave them, if they asked, the ship's position or other information. He was about 35, small of stature, with his face bronzed by wind and sun, and with deep set blue eyes. His name was Hermann Wessels.

The Imperator did not return to New York. The second officer did. A United States Grand Jury indicted him yesterday for treason. The indictment presented to Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court gives in the form of allegations made by the Government the first connected story of the operations of the German spy system in this country before the United States became a belligerent that the Department of Justice has permitted to become public.

**Reveals Methods of System.**

The indictment does not give many of the details of alleged acts of Wessels and his associates in collecting and transmitting information of value to Germany or of alleged plots to dynamite shipping, but it lays bare the methods of the system.

For the first time the specific charge is made that the cables were used in transmitting secret information to Germany by way of neutral countries, working through the agents of a German spy concern.

The Grand Jury also indicted Albert Paul Fricke, a little, mild mannered dealer in toys. He, too, is charged with treason. He is alleged to have assisted Wessels by bringing him in touch with Americans friendly to Germany by acting as the medium through which the German intelligence Department transmitted funds to the spy, by harboring him and by attempting to put agents of the Department of Justice on a false track when they began to trail Wessels in December, 1917. Fricke is a naturalized citizen. He came here in 1904.

Both Wessels and Fricke are in the Toms prison. They were indicted June 7, with Jeremiah A. O'Leary and others, charged with conspiracy to commit espionage, a crime which, like treason, is punishable with death by hanging. Wessels was indicted under the name of Karl Rodiger, the name on the Swiss passport with which he entered this country November 12, 1916.

There were indications yesterday that the new indictments are merely the preliminary to sensational disclosures.

**Planned to Bring in Explosives.**

The indictment against Wessels asserts that he requested of one William Reising information as to ways and means of using toy blocks, a commodity largely dealt in by Fricke's company, for the purpose of bringing explosives and ingredients of explosives into the United States. Reising was not arrested until last week. Before the war he was superintendent for the Hansa line of German steamships at its wharves in Brooklyn. He is held in the Raymond street jail as a suspected dangerous enemy alien.

The charges made against the figures in the O'Leary espionage case are repeated in the new indictments against Wessels and Fricke. Chief of these figures of course is Jeremiah A. O'Leary, publisher of Bull and Sinn Féin, a settler, who is in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital recovering from pneumonia.

Among the espionage law defendants are the Baroness von Kretschman, alias Mme. Marie de Victoria, the frequent of fashionable hotels who is alleged to have been the principal assistant of Wessels in actual espionage work. She came here in January, 1917, and is alleged to have gone through a fake marriage in Hamburg with a Chilean to acquire citizenship in that country. She is in the Ellis Island Hospital.

**Saks & Company**  
Broadway at 34th Street

Offer on the Sixth Floor To-day

**Naval and Military Uniforms At Half Price**

—all tailored according to the best known standards of custom tailoring—

**\$55 Army Officers' Trench Coats**  
British-made Trench Coats in Showerproof Gabardine, with detachable Fleece Lining. **\$27.50**

**\$50 Marine Officers' Uniforms 25.00**  
**\$50 Naval Petty Officers' Uniforms 25.00**

**\$50 Petty Officers' Overcoats 25.00**  
**\$8.50 Leather Puttees 4.25**

**German Prison Camps**  
Just received from England Maps of the Prison Camps in Germany. Interesting to those having relatives or friends confined. Price, 50c; postpaid, 55c.

**BRENTANO'S**  
5th Ave. & 27th St., New York

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Reveals Methods of Germans — Sensational Disclosures Forecast.

Passengers who sailed eastward on the last voyage of the Imperator of the Hamburg-American Line in the untroubled early summer of 1914 may remember the second officer who in the softly hesitating voice of one whose command of English is uncertain gave them, if they asked, the ship's position or other information. He was about 35, small of stature, with his face bronzed by wind and sun, and with deep set blue eyes. His name was Hermann Wessels.

The Imperator did not return to New York. The second officer did. A United States Grand Jury indicted him yesterday for treason. The indictment presented to Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court gives in the form of allegations made by the Government the first connected story of the operations of the German spy system in this country before the United States became a belligerent that the Department of Justice has permitted to become public.

**Reveals Methods of System.**

The indictment does not give many of the details of alleged acts of Wessels and his associates in collecting and transmitting information of value to Germany or of alleged plots to dynamite shipping, but it lays bare the methods of the system.

For the first time the specific charge is made that the cables were used in transmitting secret information to Germany by way of neutral countries, working through the agents of a German spy concern.

The Grand Jury also indicted Albert Paul